

In the Specification

Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 19 on page 8 with the following marked up paragraph:

-- A firewall configuration method 220 illustrated in FIG. 2B is invoked to determine what security policy to apply to network traffic through the network adapters installed in the client computer. The method 220 reads a policy file containing the policies, zones, and assignments at block ~~201~~221. An exemplary embodiment of a policy file is described further below. The method 220 loops through all the network adapters on the computer (block 223 through block 231), determining the network address of each (block 225) and the zone to which the network address belongs (block 227). The method 220 associates the adapter with the security policy assigned to the zone (block 229).--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 9 on page 9 with the following marked up paragraph:

-- The processing represented by block 225 depends on the operating system executing on the computer. For example, in a computer executing Microsoft Windows NT or Windows 2000, the network adapters installed on the computer and their current network addresses are stored in an operating system registry. Thus, in one embodiment for Windows NT/2000, the method 200 maps each adapter registry identifier to its network address in another section of the registry. The Windows 95 and Windows 98 registries do not have similar entries for installed network adapters. Therefore, in one Windows 9x embodiment, the processing at block 225 monitors network traffic and examines the initial network traffic for each adapter to determine the network address. Embodiments for other operating systems may invoke standard system calls at block 225 to determine the network address. In an alternate embodiment of method 220 not shown, the adapter device drivers would be modified to invoke and send a network addresses to the method 220 when the corresponding adapter connects to a network.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 15 on page 14 with the following marked up paragraph:

-- FIG. 4B shows one example of a conventional computer system that can be used as a client computer system or a server computer system or as a web server system. It will also be appreciated that such a computer system can be used to perform many of the functions of an Internet service provider, such as ISP 5. The computer system 51 interfaces to external systems through the modem or network interface 53. It will be appreciated that the modem or network interface 53 can be considered to be part of the computer system 51. This interface 53 can be an analog modem, ISDN modem, cable modem, token ring interface, satellite transmission interface (e.g. "Direct PC"), radio frequency (RF), cellular, or other interfaces for coupling a computer system to other computer systems. The computer system 51 includes a processing unit 55, which can be a conventional microprocessor such as an Intel Pentium microprocessor or Motorola Power PC microprocessor. Memory 59 is coupled to the processor 55 by a bus 57. Memory 59 can be dynamic random access memory (DRAM) and can also include static RAM (SRAM). The bus 57 couples the processor 55 to the memory 59 and also to non-volatile storage 65 and to display controller 61 and to the input/output (I/O) controller 67. The display controller 61 controls in the conventional manner a display on a display device 63 which can be a cathode ray tube (CRT) or liquid crystal display. The input/output devices 69 can include a keyboard, disk drives, printers, a scanner, and other input and output devices, including a mouse or other pointing device. The display controller 61 and the I/O controller 67 can be implemented with conventional well known technology. A digital image input device 61 can be a digital camera which is coupled to an I/O controller 67 in order to allow images from the digital camera to be input into the computer system 51. The non-volatile storage 65 is often a magnetic hard disk, an optical disk, or another form of storage for large amounts of data. Some of this data is often written, by a direct memory access process, into memory 59 during execution of software in the computer system 51. One of skill in the art will immediately recognize that the term "computer-readable medium" includes any type of storage device that is accessible by the processor 55 and also encompasses a carrier wave that encodes a data signal.--